

MIDDLETOWN DAILY ARGUS.

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THE ALBANY HOLOCAUST

The Search for Bodies in the Ruins of the Delavan House.

EIGHT MANGLED CORPSES FOUND.

Of These Only Two Have Been Recognized, and These by Articles of Clothing—The Victims Evidently Suffocated While Sleeping—The Fire Started in a Pile of Rubbish.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The charred and blackened remains of eight victims of the Delavan house fire have been found in the ruins. Of the few remnants of bodies, in the shape of fleshless bones and mangled trunks, there was no possible means of identification were it not for the almost entirely consumed fragments of human beings were found remnants of clothing that in two cases led to recognition. Those so identified were Simon Myers, the coffee man, identified by his vest, which lay near the iron cot on which he slept, and Agnes Wilson, a fluttering bit of whose brown and black dress served as a guide to the identity of the poor mangled fragment that could hardly be called a body.

The remains of the eight bodies discovered are yet in the ruins. Two of them were discovered together on a mattress at the northeast corner of the excavation, but the upper part of them were pinned under some heavy iron bars on which rested a pile of bricks thirty feet high. The work of releasing them was not accomplished when darkness compelled the men to desist from their labors. The other body was discovered when it was too dark to remove it. All the bodies were discovered within a space of about twelve feet square, in the cellar immediately under the hotel kitchen and back house, and at the point where the staircase from the servants' attic terminated.

The staircase, wide enough only for one person to barely pass another, was evidently as bad as the elevator shaft, and escape was out of the question for either those in the attic or those in the cellar. The fact that nearly all of the bodies have been found on beds leads to the supposition that they were suffocated while sleeping.

The search is being continued today. At the investigation into the causes of the fire last night, it was learned that it started in a pile of rubbish about twelve feet from the elevator shaft, and that an attempt was made to put it out, but it spread so quickly, and the engineer and those with him had to fly.

Honoring Andrew Jackson's Memory.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Jackson's Day was celebrated by the Young Men's Democratic association, of this city, for the fifteenth consecutive time by an elaborate banquet in St. George's hall last night. Vice President Stevenson, who had been expected to be the chief guest, was unable to attend on account of his daughter's illness. He sent a telegram from North Carolina, regretting his inability to be present. Congressman William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, was the guest of honor and the principal speaker. The other speakers were Senator White of California, Congressman McMillin of Tennessee, and James A. Stranahan, and Dwight M. Lowmyer of Philadelphia. Congressman Isidor Strauss of New York was present, but did not speak, as were also Assistant Secretary of War Doo and United States Treasurer Morgan.

Women Prevent a Jail Delivery.
TRINIDAD, Colo., Jan. 9.—There would have been a wholesale jail delivery in this city but for the bravery and presence of mind of the jailer's wife and daughter. A burglar named King and another prisoner hid in one corner of the corridor. As jailer Radford was facing the padlock of one of the cell doors the inmates suddenly reached out and grabbed the jailer by the hair. King and his companions rushed around and got the jailer's keys, intending to liberate the other prisoners. Radford's cries brought his wife and daughter, who held King's companion until help came. King escaped.

Peach Growers Ask Legislative Aid.
LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Jan. 9.—The peach growers of New Jersey have circulated 300 petitions to be sent to the legislature to force railroad companies to carry peaches 100 miles for six cents, instead of nine, which is the present rate.

Mr. Gladstone in Paris.
PARIS, Jan. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived here last evening. They were met at the railroad station by three Armenians, who, on behalf of the Armenian colony of Paris, presented Mr. Gladstone with an address, which he read and offered a banquet to Mrs. Gladstone.

Alleged Brutal Treatment of Lunatics.
CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Charges of a serious nature have been preferred against the superintendent and attendants at the county insane asylum at Danmaring. The charges come from John H. Riddle, a discharged employe. He alleges that helpless patients are often beaten and kicked, and that in one ward the base ball bats are kept as instruments for the enforcement of discipline, while in another three police clubs are used, and in another ward a loaded club to control the patients and to exact obedience from them. He also says that the patients are kicked and clubbed when they are ill and unable to be out of bed.

A French Consul General Promoted.
NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Press today says: Information has been received at the French consulate here that the French consul at Chicago has been promoted to the post of consul general, and assigned to the New York headquarters. Count d'Albano, formerly consul general here, has been made a foreign minister by his government.

Senators Will Not Listen to Coxy.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Jacob S. Coxy will not be heard by the senate committee on finance in advocacy of his good roads and bond bills. Chairman Voorhees so declared to Mr. Coxy after the adjournment of the finance committee yesterday.

THE "COMBINE" BROKEN.

Philadelphia Political Leaders Split on the Majority Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The Republican ward "combine" of this city, which has controlled the politics of its party for many years, went to pieces last night as a consequence of the majority contest. Throughout the campaign it has been popularly supposed that, with the exception of Senator Porter, the "combine" was in favor of Senator Penrose for the office. Last night, however, the rumor became current that Penrose had been "dumped" by the leaders, and this proved to be true. At the eleventh hour a meeting of the "combine" was held at the Union Republican club. Senator Porter occupied the chair, and the main question between the leaders before the meeting could not be learned, but it was evident that the breach was wide. Mr. Magistrate Duriani, an influential member of the "combine," is the leader of the Penrose forces, and he tried to bring up the question, but Mr. Martin refused to talk or listen to anything concerning Senator Penrose's candidacy. Mr. Martin's attitude has all along been uncertain, but last night he boldly expressed his opposition to Penrose and declared himself for Charles F. Warwick, now city solicitor, who has been somewhat of a dark horse in this, one of the bitterest fights known to municipal politics.

Mr. Martin brought things to a crisis when, addressing Chairman Porter, he said he believed the time had come when the usefulness of the "combine" as a political organization was at an end. The members were divided seriously and irretrievably on the question of nominating a mayor, and in his opinion nothing could bring them together again.

Then he said he would retire as a political leader, and his words were very generally construed by those present to mean that he intends to be the sole and only leader in his party. He concluded with the suggestion that the meeting adjourn sine die, and after the murmur had subsided the motion was carried unanimously.

Charges of Gross Mismanagement.
CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—President Loubach, of the Lake Street Elevated railway, introduced a lot of sensational facts in his report at the annual meeting of the stockholders. Mr. Loubach scored the former management of the company and urged the immediate appointment of a conference committee to prevent foreclosure and the appointment of a receiver. He said that to earn even the interest on bonds issued in July, 1894, required a total average of 500,000 passengers a day, while the actual number carried since last March averaged 271,155. The report intimated that the former officers of the road were in the pay of the contractors, and that some of them received large blocks of stocks and bonds in addition to their salaries. The present officers were re-elected.

Love, Disappointment, Suicide.
NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A story of love and disappointment ended yesterday, when Charles H. Allen, a young dancing master, stood beneath the window of the woman he loved and blew out his brains. The man fell dead beside the house of Anton Scheurman, a wealthy cigar manufacturer, in East One Hundred and Twenty seventh street. Young Hadlin met Scheurman's daughter at a dancing academy where he was employed, and was her acknowledged lover until Dec. 19, when he was told that he could see Miss Scheurman no more. He had been melancholy ever since.

Debs Taken to Jail.
CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—At 5 o'clock last evening seven of the men convicted of contempt by Judge Woods left Chicago in charge of officers to serve out their sentences in the Woodstock jail, of McHenry county. The party was made up of Eugene V. Debs, L. W. Rogers, Sylvester Kellher, James Hogan, William E. Buras, R. M. Goodwin and George W. Howard. Mr. Gregory, one of the counsel for the defendants, represented the Cook county jail to be overcrowded. The request to transfer was suggested to their attorney by the prisoners.

Republicans and Populists Get Together.
RALEIGH, Jan. 9.—The Populist and Republican members of the North Carolina general assembly met in joint caucus last night, and an even and equitable division of the patronage was made. Hon. Z. V. Walser, Republican member from Davidson county, was nominated for speaker. The Democrats nominated Mr. J. P. Ray, of Macon county, for speaker. Today Mr. Ray received a complimentary vote from the Democratic minority, but Mr. Walser was elected speaker by a large majority.

Governor Waite Retires from Office.
DENVER, Jan. 9.—Governor Waite went out of office and Governor McIntyre came in yesterday. The simple ceremonies were witnessed by a large and distinguished audience at the Tabernacle opera house, where the legislature had assembled in joint session. The oath of office was administered to Governor McIntyre by Chief Justice Hoyt. After Governor Waite had spoken a few words of farewell to his associates and of greeting to his successor, Governor McIntyre read his inaugural address.

To Be Brought Back from Germany.
SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 9.—Governor Altgeld honored the application of the state's attorney of Cook county yesterday by issuing requisition papers upon President Cleveland for extradition from the German empire of Clarence F. Kix, wanted for forgery and embezzlement, who is now at Hamburg, Germany. Kix embezzled a large sum of money from the Singer Manufacturing company, of Chicago.

Robbed by Masked Burglars.
FRIDAY, O., Jan. 9.—At midnight three masked men went to the residence of William Ward, a farmer, and at the point of a revolver compelled him to hand over all of his money, about \$200. The old man resisted until the robbers threatened to burn him on the stove. William Weigel was arrested as one of the robbers, and warrants were issued for Thomas Shirley and Charles Watson.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment to Prohibit Gambling.

TRENTON, Jan. 9.—In the house yesterday afternoon, after the presentation of Governor Voorhees' message, Assemblyman Coddling submitted a proposed anti-gambling amendment to the constitution of the state, and also presented a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the house of assembly resolve itself into a committee of the whole on Tuesday afternoon next to receive a petition from the Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey and the Citizens' Law and Order league in support of the amendment.

Twenty-four bills were introduced, the first of which was the oft presented bill fixing the price of gas in first-class cities at \$1 a thousand. Other bills introduced provide for two cents ferriage rates; giving municipal authorities power to compel the elevation or depression of railroad tracks; requiring railroads to pay taxes at local rates; abolishing the days of grace on commercial paper; providing that none but native or naturalized citizens shall be employed in public works; that ten hours shall be a day's work on street cars.

In the senate Senator Voorhees reintroduced his county judge bill, which failed to become a law last year, and which abolishes the courts of common pleas and provides for the election by the people of county judges in their places. Among the other bills introduced in the senate was one by Senator Winton, prohibiting the riparian commissioners from leasing riparian rights in front of the Palisades without a guarantee that the Palisades will not be disturbed, and one by Senator Bradley, providing that riparian rights can hereafter only be leased.

Another Indiana Whitecap Outrage.
EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 9.—Word has been received that Cannelton, in Perry county, is disturbed over a whitecapping. The trouble grew out of the attentions of a farmer named Taigolp to Maggie O'Neill, the daughter of a neighboring farmer. Taigolp is a Protestant and O'Neill is a Catholic, and the difference in religion was a decided objection to O'Neill. He ordered Taigolp to stay away from his farm, but the latter failed to heed the warning. Sunday night Taigolp was awakened, and four masked men took him from the house, tarred and feathered him and whipped him unmercifully.

An Accidental Murder.
OAKLAND, Md., Jan. 9.—Cornelius Bittinger was lodged in jail here last night charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, George Burkholder. Warrants had been issued for Bittinger and Burkholder on the charges of assault and larceny respectively. On Saturday evening they were warned of a probable arrest. Bittinger hid up stairs in the Bittinger home, leaving Burkholder on watch down stairs. Burkholder became frightened and rushed up the steps. Bittinger, thinking it was an officer, hit him over the head with a twenty pound club, crushing the skull and brains into a jelly.

Japan Has No Time for Legislation.
TOKYO, Jan. 9.—In the lower house of the Japanese diet yesterday the prime minister, Count Ito, said that he was unable to inaugurate further details in regard to the war with out injury to the national interests. He added that only measures necessary for the carrying on of the war, the budget and similar urgent matters would be considered until the war was ended. Then various reforms would be submitted to the house. At the close of the prime minister's speech the house adjourned.

The "Dead Broke" Pedestrian.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—George Wilson, the "dead broke" pedestrian, came to Baltimore yesterday. He left the office of the Cincinnati Post at 8 a. m. Dec. 13, 1894. The fact which he is to perform is to walk along the four boundaries of the United States and return to Cincinnati within twelve months. He is also to get a wife on his travels. Wilson is to live only on what the public gives him, and is to win a wager of \$1,500 if he concludes his travels within the time stipulated.

Held on a Murder Charge.
JOHNSONBURG, Pa., Jan. 9.—On Nov. 23, 1894, Henry Peoples, a clerk in the Johnsonburg bank, was found dead in his room. It was given out at the time that he had committed suicide, but a quiet investigation was instituted, which resulted yesterday in the arrest of Fred Moncreiff, Peoples' roommate, on the charge of murder. It is said there is a woman in the case. The prisoner denies the charge.

Alimony for Mrs. Addicks.
WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 9.—Chief Justice Lord denied the petition of J. Edward Addicks to compel his wife to file a specific bill of particulars in her divorce suit. The court fixed Mrs. Addicks' alimony at \$100 a month during pendency of the suit. It also allowed her \$1,500 for expenses, but nothing for counsel fees, as the court does not recognize fees in such cases.

Four Years for a Rioter.
LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 9.—Peter J. Clark was sentenced yesterday to four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$2,000. According to the evidence Clark was the ringleader, or one of the leaders of the riot which took place at the Lafayette opera house on the night of Jan. 24, 1893, when ex-Priest George P. Rudolph was mobbed and shot at and his moving broken up.

A Short-lived Truce.
MASSILLON, O., Jan. 9.—In pursuance of an agreement to accept the terms fixed by the arbitrators, pending a meeting between the operators and miners, the diggers in several mines resumed work yesterday morning. They quit at noon, however, the drivers and helpers refusing to work for less than \$1.75 a day. The drivers say they are not bound by any award.

The Coming Man to France.
PARIS, Jan. 9.—At the opening of the new session of the chamber of deputies M. Henri Brisson was re-elected president of the chamber. M. Brisson was elected president of the chamber of deputies in succession to the late M. Burdeau. He is a strong presidential candidate, and is looked upon as probably being the coming man in French politics.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

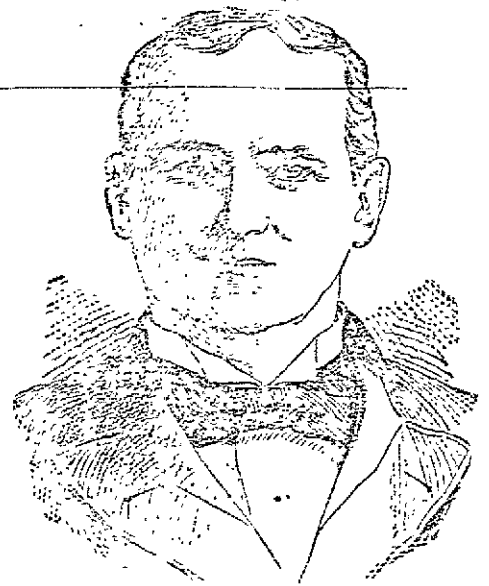
Democratic Opposition to Secretary Carlisle's Measure.

SIBLEY'S SENSATIONAL SPEED.

The Pennsylvania Democrat, in Opposing the Plan, Makes Caustic References to the Chief Magistrate—Four Johnsons, of Ohio, Also Speak in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Yesterday was the last day of the general debate on the currency bill in the house, and the opponents of the measure had their innings. All the speakers except Representative Cox, of Tennessee, announced in the feature of the day was the speech of Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who made an attack on the president and arraigned the Democratic party generally for drifting away from its traditional moorings. His speech created much confusion and a great deal of a sensation.

Referring to the published reports that the executive department of the government, in the person of the secretary of the treasury, was using its power to influence votes in favor of the bill Mr. Sibley said: "If I have read the constitution of the United States correctly, it defines the



HON. JOSEPH C. SIBLEY.

powers and duties of the chief executive and the powers and duties of the membership of this house; and I tell you that to-day if ever a rebuke was needed to one who has trampled down the prerogatives of the people it is to that man who has used his influence, or attempted to use it, to create in himself the sole governing power of this nation. It has come to the time when to be the government of this people requires something more than a combination of brains, billy and brass.

"We saw our distinguished executive after the election of 1892," Mr. Sibley continued, "he himself said for recreation. Where on earth did he go? To the classic shores of Hog Island. The Bible says that when they are set at liberty each man will go to his own place. And where did he go? To Buzzard's Bay. And ever since the old ship of state has been bumping her nose into Hog Island and floundering in the waters of Buzzard's Bay with prosperity but a cable length away."

Tom Johnson, of Ohio, also created a stir in his speech opposing the bill. At the outset he said he thought he owed an apology to the house for speaking against a bill which was as dead as this was. He denied that this bill was designed to, take the government out of the banking business, and asserted that no bill could be devised for sound currency issues which would not place them under government supervision, and in effect make them alternately redeemable by the government. It was the office of government to furnish money. This bill proposed to confer on banks without limit a right that could only be conferred on a monopoly. It gave them a monopoly or it was a failure. He attempted to demonstrate that the bill would confer the same monopoly on the banks that the Bank of England and the Bank of France had.

The leading men of the various elements opposed to the Carlisle currency bill, Democrats, Republicans and Populists, held informal conferences with a view to agreeing on a plan for forcing the contest to a speedy close. As a result of the talks the combined opposition may vote against the bill to be reported by the rules committee.

As the rule is regarded as indispensable to passing the measure the defeat of the rule would be equivalent to a defeat of the bill. Further debate on Mr. Lodge's resolution asking for information why the American ships had been withdrawn from Havana in waters took place in the senate yesterday. Mr. Palmer (Ills.) delivered a speech against the resolution, regarding it as an invasion by the senate of the powers of the president. He defended the acts of the present administration in Hawaiian affairs. His remarks provoked a number of interruptions by Republican senators, including Messrs. Lodge, Teller and Aldrich. Mr. Gray (Del.) also opposed its adoption. The day closed with eulogies on the late Alfred H. Colquhoun, of Georgia.

The Income Tax Suit.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The case of John G. Moore, of New York, against Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, to test the constitutionality of the income tax feature of the new tariff law, came up yesterday in the district supreme court, and was set for a hearing on the 15th inst.

Urging Polish Independence.
BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, publishes two official Russian documents, addressed to the authorities of Russian Poland, urging the immediate arrest of any one possessing pamphlets relating to the restoration of the kingdom of Poland. Many pamphlets of this description are in circulation.

Accused Police Captain Acquitted.
NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Police Captain Grant has been acquitted of the charge preferred against him before the police board of having clubbed striking cloak makers one evening during the autumn.

THE ROUNDSMAN WON.

Compelled the New York Police Board to Reinstatement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The celebrated case of Roundsmen John W. Goodwin against the police board, which was the longest and most persistently fought litigation in the annals of the police department, ended yesterday in the board reinstating Goodwin to his former rank, and paying him \$5,000 back salary and \$1,143 expenses for prosecuting his suit. Goodwin at once got his shield, and it was pinned on him again after an absence of six years.

Goodwin was formerly attached to the Oak street police station, under command of Captain Carpenter. In August, 1889, a carriage in which Goodwin and his wife were out driving upset near the station house. Goodwin was carried into the station house slightly hurt. He was charged by Captain Carpenter with being intoxicated. The captain demanded his resignation and extorted it from him.

Goodwin signed the paper, but added the words, "Under duress." Sergeant McGann, under orders from Captain Carpenter, erased the words. It was upon this that the contention hinged in the numerous hearings of the case before the police board and in the courts. The supreme court finally decided that the scratching out of the two words entirely changed the document, and that it was not to be considered as a voluntary resignation.

Missing Heirs Discovered.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—After searching for more than six months lawyers have found the heirs to the estate of the late John McCaffery, who died here last June, leaving about \$550,000 worth of property. After a most careful investigation these heirs have been found and their claim to shares in the great fortune established. In his will the testator declared that he had several children whose names he could not remember. These children were Sarah, Susan and Margaret McCaffery, born between 1841 and 1848, and after placing them in a boarding school in Washington, their father disappeared in 1852, never communicating with them again. The names of the descendants of these three daughters are given, and claim is laid to a share in the big estate. There are many other heirs to the estate, as McCaffery was married three times.

Dunraven's Challenge Accepted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The America's cup committee met at the office of Commodore James D. Smith and formally accepted the Dunraven challenge of Dec. 6. The arrangements for the races will now be pushed with vigor on both sides of the water. Lord Dunraven will build a new Valkyrie, 80 feet on the load water line. It is expected that E. D. Morgan, George J. Gould, C. Oliver Iselin, August Belmont and some of the other wealthy members of the New York Yacht club will form a syndicate, and give Nat Herreshoff carte blanche to build a 90-footer that will beat the world.

Had Been Given Up for Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The British ship Abbie S. Hart, Captain McHenry, from Lillo, in the Philippine islands, was towed into this port yesterday after a voyage made up of a combination of battles with the elements and ravages of southern fever. The disease, which was doubtless contracted at Batavia, developed after leaving that port, and in a short time three of the crew died, and a number of the others had to be left in the hospital at Cape Town. All hope for the safety of the vessel had been abandoned, as 232 days have elapsed since she made sail.

Turkish Justice to Armenians.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—Advices received here from Ezerlingham, Armenia, say that forty-three Armenians were tried for the alleged murder of a Musselman at Arnedan, in the district of Kemanch. Of this number twenty-four were condemned to death, in spite of the fact that some of them produced passports showing that they were in Constantinople at the time of the murder. Five others of the accused were sentenced to penitentiary for life, and the remainder were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from three to six years.

To Search for Sunken Wealth.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The treasury department has awarded to Francis M. Epley, of East Orange, N. J., the contract for raising the British frigate Hussar, which struck a rock and foundered off Fort Morris, or Stony Point, East river, New York, during the revolutionary war. The Hussar is supposed to have had on board \$1,800,000 in British gold. Epley's compensation is to be 90 per cent. of the treasure found, the remaining 10 per cent., together with whatever else is recovered, to go to the government.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9.—Both branches of the legislature will reconvene at 8 o'clock tonight. The greatest interest attaches to the proceedings of the house, as committees in that body will be announced by Speaker Walton, and the legislative hopper will be opened to receive bills. Nearly every member has four or five net schemes which he is anxious to have considered speedily, and it is thought that there will be a regular deluge of bills of various kinds.

The Opposition to Senator Cullom.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 9.—The general assembly met here today, and the candidates for United States senator to succeed Shelby M. Cullom were very busy. The fight will be in the Republican caucus, and Senator Cullom, who desires a re-election, has opposing him Editor Joseph Medill and William E. Mason, both of Chicago. The Democrats will cast their seventy-nine votes for Franklin MacVeagh.

The Denver Strangers.

DENVER, Jan. 9.—The more the stories told by Alphonso Lemaire, or Charles Guichard, which is his real name, and Victor Monchanin regarding the Market street strangling cases are investigated the stronger becomes the suspicion that they have been concerned in the interest of "Les Chevaliers d'Armoir." The French Maquereaux, who have been suspected of the murders.

RIOTING FOR BREAD.

St. John's Idle Workmen Becoming Uncontrollable.

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING MOBBED.

Broke Open the Doors in an Attempt to Interview the Ministers, Who Were Conveniently Absent—Stores Broken Into and Looted.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 9.—A serious riot occurred here yesterday. The crowd of unemployed workmen, largely increased in numbers, met before the legislative building and hooped the ex-premier, Sir William Whiteway, who was formerly their idol. They marched again to the dock where the Tourmaline is lying in order to receive the captain's answer to their petition of Monday. Captain Sir Richard Poore, the commander of the warship, received a deputation and told them that the matter was in the hands of the government.

The crowd became deeply exasperated, and the leader's suggestion that the ministers be seen was quickly acted upon. Proceeding to the chamber the crowd found that their coming had been anticipated, for they found the doors barred against them. Nothing daunted in their determination, the crowd set to work to force an entrance, and doors and windows were soon battered in, and ingress was gained. The police attempted to check the crowd in their work of destruction, but the officers fared badly in the scuffle that followed, the rioters for the time being masters of the situation. Their victory, however, was barren of result, for after gaining the chamber they found that the members of the executive were conveniently absent.

In the meantime the police had sought reinforcements, but before they arrived the rioters withdrew. Later the crowd again visited the governor and made another appeal to him, but this was also ineffectual. Then they returned to the legislative building, but this time they were unable to force an entrance. They, however, remained in the grounds, demanding relief and bitterly cursing the government. Hoping to pacify them Prime Minister Greene appeared and addressed them, promising that in two or three days of sive public works would be commenced sufficient to give all remunerative employment through the winter.

His listeners refused to be satisfied with his promises, and demanded that a date relief be furnished them. He was told that it was impossible to do this demand, the leaders of the crowd held a short conference, and it was decided to attack the stores on Water street, where large quantities of provisions were supposed to be kept. The first place attacked was Duder's. The place was soon broken open, but the mob was disappointed in finding no provisions there. Then attention was turned to Steer's stores, which were quickly looted of their provisions. At this point armed police intervened, and the mob was driven back at the point of the bayonet. Four men, Bussey, Brown, Coady and King, the promoters of the riot, were arrested. The crowd displayed an inclination to attack the police for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners, but the officers prevented this by driving the mob back and then suddenly closing the gates.

The police are still inside with their prisoners, while the rioters surround the premises, hooting and shouting the officers. The Tourmaline is under orders to land should there be further outbreak. All city police, foot and mounted, are at the scene. Special police have been sworn in and they are guarding other parts of the city.

The government has offered to resign feeling unable to face the needs of the nation.

Foresters' Officials Held for Criminal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—H. X. Rosnau, ex-supreme chief ranger of the Ill. Foresters, and Deputy Supreme C. Ranger A. K. Stevenson, of 1066 North Dearborn, were held to the city charges of acting as insurance agents in the unlawful way of wages warfar, under order of 12-20000. Matters were learned that that time high order, was co-ordinated absorption of that of Canada.

A No.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—The workmen of the world were held to the city charges of acting as insurance agents in the unlawful way of wages warfar, under order of 12-20000. Matters were learned that that time high order, was co-ordinated absorption of that of Canada.

St. Louis.

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A Letter

just to hand says: "It is needless for me to express my high opinion of Pearline, and that no clean family lives without it." Thousands of letters come, praising Pearline, but they don't all put it so strongly. We wouldn't want to, ourselves. We don't say that things can't be made clean without Pearline. But we do say that things can't be made clean with so little labor and so little damage by any other means. And we want to say that, loudly.

Millions use Pearline. Only a short time ago they rubbed and scrubbed and fussed in the old-fashioned way without it.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

DOCKING HIS TAIL.

MAKING NOBBY CARRIAGE HORSES BY THE NEW OPERATION.

How the Job Is Done by One of the Professional Farriers—A Sharp Knife and a Red-hot Iron—Keeping a Sharp Lookout For S. P. C. A. Spotters.

Horses' tails are now docked in a new and, it is claimed, a more humane way. The work is done by specialists, who call at the stables to perform the operation. Like dentists, who dull the pains of teeth extracting by seating the victims on luxurious plush chairs, modern farriers try to make their patients comfortable during the tail chipping. Still, despite these well meant efforts, docking is painful. But stablemen all say it is not as painful as tooth pulling.

In the present case a farrier was summoned to perform the operation. He arrived at the stable, carrying his outfit in a canvas bag, like a sailor's kit. After asking the coachman if the people present were "all right," the farrier carefully bolted and locked the doors and windows opening into the street and the back yard.

"Excuse me, gents," said the farrier briskly as he fastened the last window, "but I have to be on my guard. Only last week a bloke jumped me over a back fence, and that cost me \$100, that did."

One of the back windows was left open from the top, although the shutters were closed, so that the draft would carry off the fumes of a small charcoal furnace, such as plumbers use, that the farrier started up. This was to bring the cauterizing irons to a white heat.

The horse was then led into an end stall and fastened by an ordinary headstall to the manger, which was filled with oats. A piece of stout canvas, supported by a wooden framework previously built up in the stall, was swung under the horse's body. On one side this canvas hammock was secured by immovable fastenings, but on the other side the fastenings ropes were tied to pulleys, so the horse could be raised up in the hammock.

Some stout wooden rails were built up to make a fence behind and almost touching his hind legs. The tail was laid across the top rail and a strap put over it. The hammock was then raised up until the horse was almost on his toe tips. Trussed in this way the horse could not kick or move his body or tail.

Now the actual operation began. The coachman tied a stout string around the tail at the place the incision was to be made and gathered up the long strands of hair that fell over it into a coil and fastened it back with a string, so as to expose the skin of the tail vertebra. He then took a firm hold on the lower end of the tail, and the farrier began work.

The old fashioned docking shears with which the tail used to be divided are now out of use. The operation was done with a surgeon's amputating knife. The farrier poised the sharp edged lance over the vertebra, and with short, deft strokes, wielding the knife with a steady hand, he cut through the flesh and cartilage, quickly severing the tail.

There was no flow of blood, the string tied above the cut checking the hemorrhage. While the farrier brought an iron at white heat from the furnace the coachman clipped a bunch of hairs from the severed end. He covered the raw cut thickly with the hairs, and then the cauterizing iron was pressed against the flesh. A sickening odor of burning hair and flesh arose at once, making the air of the closed up stable almost suffocating. This was the end of the operation. Both the cutting and the burning had been done inside of 60 seconds.

As a precaution the horse had not been fed that morning, and he began ravenously munching at the oats as soon as he was tied to the manger. During the cutting the horse did not quit eating, but he shook his head, and the body quivered when the iron burned the flesh. At this time, too, the horse gave a shrill neigh of pain, and but for the supporting hammock he might have fallen, for he tried to crouch down in the stall. As soon as the iron was removed the pain must have vanished, for the horse immediately began at the oats again and seemed at ease. By this improved method the operation is less cruel than under the old style of amputation.

The farrier's fear of detection was due to the vigilance of the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which offers a standing reward of \$100 to any one who will report a case of docking at its offices and give the evidence necessary to convict the offenders.—New York World.

John Wesley's Wife.

John Wesley married a widow, Mrs. Vizella, who grew tired of his restlessly laborious life and complained. He paid no attention, and from complaint she went on to jealousy, thence to fury. He rebuked her sternly: "Do not any longer contend for mastery, for power, money or praise. Be content to be a private, insignificant person. Of what importance is your character to mankind? If you were buried just now or had never lived, what loss would it be to the cause of God?" She left him, taking with her a large number of his private papers, and he dismissed the subject by writing in his journal: "I did not forsake her. I did not dismiss her. I shall not call her back."

Food for Thought.

"How do you like my new dining room motto, 'Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you die?'" asked the boarding house landlady of the old boarder.

"I think it very appropriate," he said, with a suggestive glance at the famine before him.—Detroit Free Press.

Taken.

"I propose," began the deliberate old lawyer who called around to see a young widow on business, when his vivacious client exclaimed, "I accept." They are now partners.—Dallas News.

A FEMALE FLOGGER.

Second Exposure of Brutality For Which England Has No Law.

Mr. Labouchere has been compelled again to expose a horrible scandal, which there is no law in England to suppress. It is the work of professional floggers of girls, boys and men. The establishment of the woman who advertises her services at terms from 5 shillings is described in Truth as the result of a call by prospective clients. The flogger showed what she frankly called the torture room. There is an iron bedstead, on which, she explained, the victim is extended across a pillow. On either side are straps intended to meet across the body and hold the victim down, while the arms and legs are fastened to the four legs of the bedstead by contrivances like handcuffs. Gags and pads used to stifle the cries of the victim were also produced, the pads being used for the young girls who are liable to bite their lips under the torture, and thus disfigure themselves permanently.

Among the instruments of flagellation exhibited by the woman were two cat o' nine tails, one consisting of thongs of leather and the other of knotted cord, about 16 inches long. There was also a cat made of a leather strap slit into strips about a foot long. Birches of ordinary pattern were also produced, these being pre-curved in brine to keep them supple. The flogger explained that she no longer received children at her house, but treated them at their own homes, taking her appliances with her. The torture room was reserved for big girls and adults.

The last time Mr. Labouchere exposed this interesting industry he found it impossible to check it by law. The neighbors, however, made the place so hot for the flogger that she had to move several times. Her latest address is printed in Truth with the suggestion that the same remedy be applied again.

THE THIRTY YEARS' TRADITION.

The Death of Mr. O'Neill and Defeat of Mr. Holman Saved the Record.

It was fate which defeated Representative Holman. The venerable Indianan essayed to do what no one before him had accomplished. The tradition that limits service in the house of representatives to 30 years will receive increased respect from Mr. Holman's defeat. At the beginning of the present congress Mr. Holman and Mr. O'Neill of Philadelphia had a conversation about this tradition. Mr. O'Neill asked Mr. Holman what he thought of it. Mr. Holman smiled at the man who was "father of the house" and told him he was all right for half a dozen terms. Mr. O'Neill shook his head and reminded Mr. Holman of the fate that had overtaken Kelley, Randall and others just when it seemed that they were sure to break the record. Mr. Holman afterward told of this conversation and added: "I guess O'Neill will break the record. He is strong and hearty."

Before the year was out Mr. O'Neill was dead, and the tradition had received one more proof of its weird power. Mr. Holman then became "father of the house." Had he been elected this time he would have exceeded the traditional 30 years' limit as soon as he passed the 3d of next March. But he was defeated.

It will be a long time before the tradition will be tested again. With Mr. Holman the last of the members nearing the limit disappears. Mr. Bland goes out of congress with 22 years to his credit. Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Culberson of Texas will have served 20 years each on the 3d of next March.—Washington Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A MYSTERIOUS HORSE BLANKET.

It Has a Fine Crop of Hair Already, and Growing Is Still Going On.

Mr. William H. Forbes of Spencer County, Fulton county, is the possessor of a very old horse blanket, which differs from its fellows in that it has a well defined coat of hair in various stages of development, alive and growing. While possibly of a finer and silkier texture, it is an excellent reproduction of a horse's coat, which the blanket formerly covered.

Mr. Forbes first discovered this peculiarity in October last when taking it down from the peg in the barn, where it had hung undisturbed during the summer. He was naturally greatly astonished to discover two patches of growing hair, one on either side, where it had been exposed to the light and air. The hair is of a bright bay color and is now fully an inch in length. Probably the most peculiar feature of the affair, however, is the fact that the hair has spread from the two patches until it has entirely covered the blanket with a fine growth, varying in shade and color. It has not only been subjected to a critical inspection by several reputable men, but has undergone a microscopic test by two prominent physicians, of whom Dr. Henry C. Finch of Broadalbin makes affidavit, before Judge Gardner, "that the hair, now growing on the blanket is true hair and that the roots of the same are alive and in process of development."—Albany Times-Union.

Parts of a Cyclone Brought Bill United.

An interesting relic of the cyclone of last June was found by F. A. Stital of Silver Lake in a field on section 1, Rich Valley township. It is two-thirds of a \$10 bill issued by the Belvidere National bank of New Jersey. The other third of the same bill was found a few days after the cyclone by K. Gluboski, who left it with the Bank of Glenwood. The part found after a lapse of five months was six miles from where the first piece was found and is in very good condition.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Another Advance on China.

Mayer Hoffman of Mount Carroll has issued an order to the force at work sinking an artesian well for city water purposes to continue drilling until they strike water or China. The well is already down a distance of over 1,300 feet in snow white sand.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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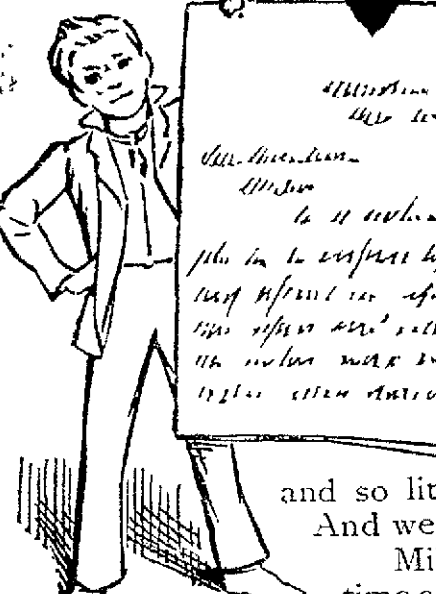
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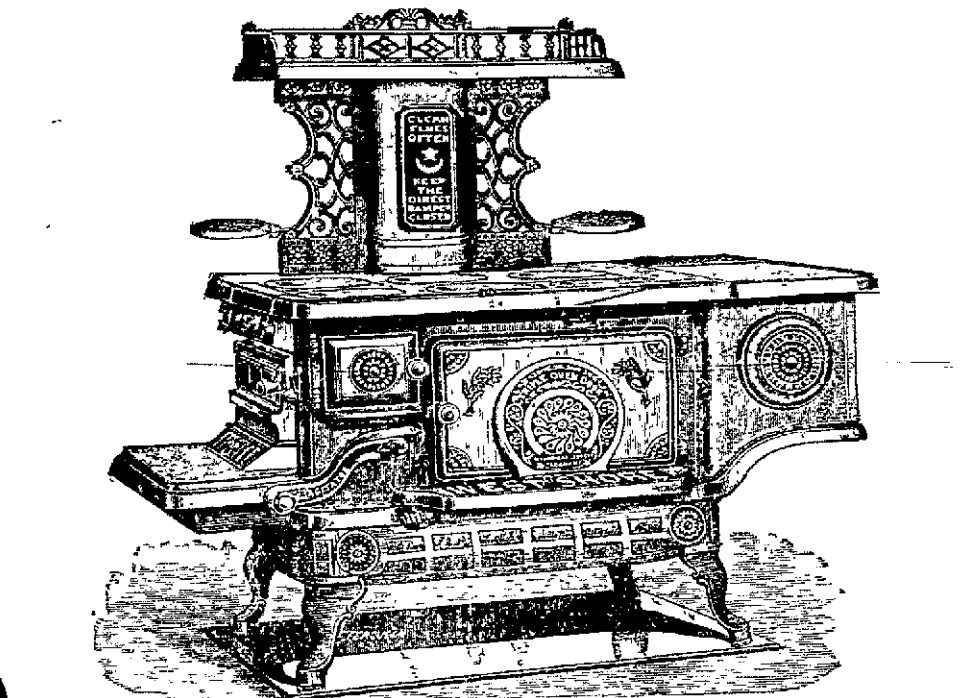
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